



As UN Debate Opens**Survey Warns of New Weapons**

LONDON, May 24 (UPI) — Even as the United Nations debates world disarmament, the United States and Soviet Union are developing new weapons like "satellite killers" that will make true arms control more elusive, a journal on strategic affairs reported today.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies warned that if Washington and Moscow fail to reach a second strategic arms limitation agreement, known as SALT-2, or if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify it, an all-out nuclear arms race may result.

"More important," it added, "the political relationship between East and West in general and the United States and the Soviet Union in particular is good."

Canada Ending Cuba Aid Over Africa Conduct

OTTAWA, May 24 (UPI) — Canada is phasing out all aid to Cuba in disapproval of its mercenary role in Africa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday.

Conservative members of Parliament demanded a ban to Canadian aid to protest the killing of whites in Kolwezi, Zaire, "because it has been learned that military advisers from Cuba trained and possibly led the Katangan rebels in this horrendous bloodbath."

Mr. Trudeau told the House of Commons that Canada's multimillion-dollar program of cooperation with Cuba began long before there was a Cuban military presence in Angola.

"It is being brought to termination," he said. "There are no present plans for any future projects in Cuba. The present projects are either terminated or on the verge of being terminated."

Similar, would move backwards, and both arms control and the concept of detente would take a long time to recover.

"As the central plank of superpower relations, strategic arms control is not an issue to gamble with."

The institute's warnings were in its annual Strategic Survey, considered a good source of what is happening in the field. The institute is a nongovernmental center for research and information on world strategic issues.

Bank Backs Oil Search

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Geological Survey, who concluded that the potential for oil discoveries in the less-developed countries is two or three times greater than conventionally estimated.

Mr. Grossling determined that the main reason not much oil has been found in those countries is that they have seen relatively little drilling over the years. In Africa's five million square miles of prospective area, only 12,850 wells had been drilled by 1975 — compared to 24 million wells drilled in the United States.

The traditional explanation for the lack of drilling included the claim that past explorations yielded poor results. But Mr. Grossling's study discovered that over the years, more oil was discovered per foot of drilling in Africa and Latin America than in the United States or Western Europe.

None of the experts assert that another Middle East, which has 45 large fields, awaits to be discovered somewhere in the world. But Mr. Grossling predicts that Africa, Latin America, and Asia each has three to eight large fields yet to be found.

"Beyond the horizon new systems are emerging which will make arms control more complicated and call for a reassessment of the traditional methods," the survey said.

It said the SALT-2 agreement that appears to be emerging from lengthy negotiations "represents progress."

"Failure to reach agreement or failure of the U.S. Senate to ratify an agreement," it said, "would move even the imperfect restrictions on nuclear strategic competition that SALT had, after all, produced and would open the gates to unrestrained attempts to establish strategic reassurance through unilateral efforts."

Other points the survey made included:

- U.S. allies are worried that the Carter administration's policies "often seem uncoordinated and inconsistent." It often seemed, the survey said, "more intent on making a point than shaping a policy."

- Another Middle East war in the next two or three years is "most unlikely" because the present military imbalance is too great in Israel's favor and "Israel has nothing to gain and much to lose from a new war."

- Soviet and Cuban military intervention in the Horn of Africa is not designed primarily to gain a permanent foothold there but to become "a permanent factor in African politics."

- The survey warned that the so-called "internal settlement" concluded by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith with moderate black nationalist leaders is unlikely to ensure long-term stability in that country.

- Any Soviet leadership that follows President Leonid Brezhnev is likely to continue "to pursue a policy of caution, conservatism and military overinsurance — more of the same rather than a new departure."



NONSTARRING ROLE — Movie actor Paul Newman attending the UN General Assembly session on disarmament with fellow delegate Marjorie Benton. Mr. Newman was named to the delegation for the five-week talks by President Carter.

Mondale Accuses Russia Of Increasing A-Arsenal

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by a French head of state. His appearance marks a radical shift in policy by France, which under the late President Charles de Gaulle shunned the Geneva disarmament conference and since has remained aloof from international arms limitation agreements.

The conference is attracting not only scores of world leaders, but also thousands of ordinary citizens from around the world. A 500-member group from Japan including survivors of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima arrived yesterday.

The potential that the session will result in only more frustration for disarmament advocates was heightened by what some perceive as token support by the proprietors of the world's biggest arsenals — the United States and the Soviet Union.

Although Mr. Gromyko arrived in New York Monday, he did not show up for the opening. His delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli Kovalev.

Mr. Carter's decision to send Mr. Mondale instead of appearing personally also was picked up by some diplomats as a signal of lukewarm U.S. interest.

Outside the well-protected UN

grounds, Japanese Buddhists, monks, Armenians, and Romanian hunger strikers were among the 50 demonstrators pressing various causes.

The difficulty of making significant progress during the session — the world's first general disarmament conference since 1932 — was underscored by the Mr. Mojsow.

The assembly president noted the UN has passed 228 resolutions "dealing with disarmament" in its 33-year history, yet "no serious breakthrough has been made in disarmament efforts."

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This protector role has acquired a growing military dimension. France now has more than 10,000 troops stationed in Africa and the Indian Ocean territories of Réunion and Mayotte. It has bases in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Djibouti, the enclave in the Horn of Africa where France keeps an aircraft carrier to watch over the oil-tanker lanes.

A New French Role in Africa

By Joseph Eichett

PARIS, May 24 (IHT) — French intervention in Zaire is working out as a political triumph for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but increasing French military involvement in Africa has lent urgency to questions here about France's activist policy overseas.

The horrifying atrocities scenes in Kolwezi have enabled Mr. Giscard d'Estaing easily to justify his decision to dispatch French paratroopers. His critics were silenced, and the French operation has won back the French public and from friendly foreign governments — European, American and African.

However, a wider policy issue remains — whether France intends to become Africa's gendarme.

The questions involved are of France's capacity to carry out numerous military missions simultaneously and of whether France is risking charges of neo-colonialism.

Unpopular Regimes

French opposition parties and some French diplomatic analysts are critical of French alliances in Africa and skeptical of France's chances of emerging unscathed. A key issue is whether France should prop up unpopular regimes, like those in Zaire and Chad. Even moderate commentators are asking whether France is overextending itself, becoming trapped by its own success.

In shoring up moderate African regimes, France is defending a major export market and source of raw materials, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can win political points by his claim to be bringing up to date the Gaullist vision of France's role in the world.

Many French analysts are concerned that the United States and other European nations are reluctant to get involved in African squabbles, even to thwart a Soviet and Cuban campaign to destabilize the mineral-rich, politically vulnerable continent. But France, which has a Gaulist legacy of good relations with most of its former colonies, is well positioned to protect the moderate French-speaking African countries.

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In his doctrine on Africa, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says France — in contrast to Cuban acts to destabilize Africa — helps countries at the request of governments, for defense and within their sovereign territory.

This policy is defended at the Elysee Palace as a temporary necessity to foil the Soviet Union's "military opportunism" in Africa, where, in French thinking, Soviet influence "lacks legs" because of

weak ideological and economic appeal.

However, diplomatic sources point out that French action seems to reflect a belief that the Soviet threat is of medium term.

Giscard's Preference

While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is believed to prefer that France go alone militarily, France undoubtedly would like to see expanded deliveries of military aid to its African clients by the United States and European countries.

French sources also hope that the Zaire episode may prove a turning point in arousing U.S. and European opinion to dangers in Africa. As French involvement expands, it is encountering the problem of support for unpopular regimes and that of the inherent instability of tribal frictions within the artificial frontiers that African countries inherited at independence.

To cope with these political problems, France is believed to favor the creation of an African politico-military pact so French military assistance can be placed in an African context. Certainly, France hopes for political support from its Western allies.

U.S. Freighter Aids 58 Vietnam Refugees

SINGAPORE, May 24 (Reuters)

— A U.S. container ship has rescued 58 Vietnamese refugees from their leaking boat in the South China Sea, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here today.

The 9,227-ton President Polk was sailing from Hong Kong to Singapore Sunday when it picked up a distress call from the boat about 235 miles southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, the spokesman said.

The Shaba Rebels Proved Prowess in Kolwezi Raid

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arms — Soviet AK-47s, American M-16s, and NATO or Portuguese FN's, as became clear from the 1,200 captured arms piled in front of the French Foreign Legion's headquarters at the Impala Hotel here.

Light Defense

Kolwezi was comparatively lightly defended at the time of the attack, with only two companies of soldiers — about 300 paratroopers — stationed there. Why no more troops were present when everyone knew something was being planned and soon to come remains unclear. Various African publications had been talking of the rebel buildup for several months.

The rebels themselves had infiltrated the city in large numbers at least a week before their assault and many Europeans told of seeing Portuguese-speaking Africans and strange faces in town. But no one seemed to take the signs of trouble for what they were.

The city fell to the rebels literally within hours of the first shots. They also captured the strategic airport, where a dozen Zairian air force jets, helicopter and planes were knocked out, apparently with explosives, in expert fashion.

But the Zairian army held out in its headquarters and several smaller units almost to the arrival of the first wave of Legionnaire paratroopers Friday afternoon.

Coordinated Attack

The rebels knew exactly what they were doing. They hit all key points simultaneously making it virtually impossible for the Zairian troops to send reinforcements from one position to another. In any case, many of them simply fled into the bush. More than 100 of the deserters appeared back in town after the arrival of the French.

The behavior of the rebels varied greatly toward the 2,200 to 2,500 Europeans living in the city but it got progressively worse. The many rebel commanders and political commissioners were extremely well disciplined and even polite in their dealings with the whites, but the conduct of their troops was a far different story.

Many Europeans told of how they had been robbed of food, watches, radios, tape recorders, cars and trucks. They said friends were shot down on the spot at the slightest sign of protest. It does not seem that rape or physical torture was widespread.

The rebels spent a lot of time trying to convince the local black population of the evils of the Mobutu government and the benefits of supporting them. Some of their entreaties were purely financial — the promise of more money and better living conditions.

Some of the attempted indoctrination was more ideological — denunciations of colonialism and imperialism. There was some anti-white propaganda tied to the better living conditions enjoyed by the Europeans but little outright racism.

The rebels' behavior took a sharp turn for the worse and a hatred for whites, particularly the French, became evident as news of the Legionnaires' approach was broadcast by the radio Wednesday. The last '48 hours saw indiscriminate killing all around the town of both whites and wealthy blacks associated either with the government or the big Zairian Belgian mining company, Gecamines.

The death toll included more than 300 blacks, including rebels and residents of Kolwezi.

Dayan Calls Cairo Reply To Peace Bid Inadequate

JERUSALEM, May 24 (AP) —

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that Egypt has rejected Israeli proposals for restarting stalled peace talks, but he claimed that Washington rejected Cairo's answers as inadequate.

Speaking in the Knesset, Mr. Dayan said that Israel was given a U.S. memorandum on the Egyptian position Friday.

He addressed the Parliament after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling coalition government defeated a no-confidence motion by a vote of 66 to 32 with one abstention. The motion was presented by a small leftist party and was endorsed by the Labor Party, Israel's major opposition faction.

Mr. Dayan said that Israel has rejected its domestic issues, but also condemned Mr. Begin's foreign policy for delaying peace.

The Egyptian reply was the latest move in U.S.-mediated efforts to break the deadlock in Egyptian-Israeli talks that developed in January when the two sides failed to agree on a declaration of principles to guide future talks.

The foreign minister was responding to a speech by Labor Party opposition leader Shimon Peres, who said that the Begin government's policy was putting Israel on a collision course with the United States.

Before the speeches by Mr. Peres and Mr. Dayan, the house held a raucous session over the no-confidence motion submitted by the small Socialist Party.

Moche Naim, replying for the government, fired a barrage of heckling over such diverse issues as whether the state-owned television should include speculation in its news broadcasts and whether schoolteachers should be allowed to take part in political activity.

Mr. Dayan declined to discuss either the questions or the Egyptian replies. But he said that the State Department found the Egyptian document "so impossible that they put it diplomatically — re-

turn them to their anthems."

He said that it was returned with the explanation that "not even the Americans would suggest to Israel that it accept the proposals for a basis for negotiations."

There was no immediate comment from the State Department.

Without referring directly to the replies, Mr. Dayan said that Mr. Begin's position remained "as extreme as possible," demanding total withdrawal from captured Arab lands and creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Israel rejects both demands.

No Separate Accord

"The position of Sadat today is that he is not willing to sign a separate agreement over Sinai. That is his stand until this moment," Mr. Dayan said.

He said that the Cabinet would discuss the Cairo reply during its regular weekly meeting Sunday and follow up with a debate in the Knesset on the peace policy.

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Shorts echoed through the high-roofed house chamber as members accused each other of lying, gangsterism and vote-buying.

With 70 percent of Zaire's revenue coming from copper and 75 percent of copper coming through Kolwezi, the French say that because of the Belgian evacuation, Kolwezi has turned into a ghost town and the Zairian economy is being wrecked.

The Belgian troops responded by accusing the French of jumping the gun on the rescue, trying to take over the entire operation and killing up to six whites during the initial parachute landing Friday.

More than 1,000 Belgian paratroopers flew home from Shaba province to cheer as Premier Leo Tindemans' government drew Hitlerian criticism in parliament for its handling of the rescue mission.

A welcoming crowd cheered and chanted "Thank you, paratroopers!" last night when the first plane load of the returning forces landed at Melsbroek military airport near Brussels after helping evacuate 2,500 whites from the massacre city of Kolwezi.

Youths waved the Belgian tricolor as the troops filed into the arrival lounge. Family and friends rushed forward to embrace them and Defense Minister Paul Vandenhoech said in a speech, "We are proud of you."

France and Belgium intensified yesterday with new charges by Col. Yves Gras, operations officer for the French forces.

"The Belgians made a fundamental error in their planning of the rescue effort," Col. Gras told reporters. "Had both countries coordinated activities they could have chased the rebels to the border."

He said the Belgians' announced intention of

Projects \$538-Billion Spending

Carter Orders 1980 Slash in Budget to Cut Deficit

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — President Carter has ordered a significant spending crackdown for fiscal 1980 designed to slash the \$1.5 billion budget deficit that year to \$7.5 billion — more than \$13 billion below the \$50.8 billion deficit projected for fiscal 1979.

The fiscal 1980 plan would mean a virtually no new spending or tax-cut initiatives, and spending cuts in some existing programs. Outlays for any national health-insurance program enacted this year, for example, would be put off until late next year.

The austere budget target, approved personally by Mr. Carter in initial planning meeting on the fiscal 1980 budget, would mark a significant further tightening from the fiscal 1979 spending plan that he proposed in January.

The plan calls for holding U.S. non-war spending to about \$53.8 billion, down \$12 billion below what budget-cut makers say would be needed to keep most present programs intact.

Officials say that Mr. Carter has decided which programs would

be cut.

1979 Budget Austeres

By comparison, the \$500.2-billion budget that Mr. Carter submitted in January — which many analysts regarded as austere — provided for spending levels \$7.8 billion higher than officials estimated how much would be needed to continue existing programs.

The tight spending plan reported by Mr. Carter was agreed to by all of Mr. Carter's top economic advisers.

In its January budget, the administration projected the fiscal 1979 deficit at \$60.6 billion, virtually unchanged from 1978's \$61.8-billion deficit.

Mr. Carter blamed the stated deficit for fiscal 1979 on the need for a large tax cut.

He sought to reverse that trend

aggregating two weeks ago to trim \$1 billion from his \$25-billion tax proposal. Changes by Congress and the continuation of spending now budget have trimmed the deficit to \$53 billion for fiscal 1978, followed by \$50.8 billion in fiscal 1979.

If Mr. Carter is successful in cutting the deficit to \$38 billion in fiscal 1980, it would put the administration back toward approaching

the \$300 billion mark set by the House.

Aid Linked to Ex-Envoy's Cooperation

By Richard L Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) —

President Carter's long-stalled energy bill got past a major obstacle yesterday as House conferees voted 13 to 12 for gradual lifting of price controls from natural gas.

The full House-Senate energy conference was to meet today for the second time this year, and the House was to offer formally the compromise. The Senate group is expected to accept the compromise by a similarly close margin.

It has taken the conferees six

months to come this far in settling their differences on natural-gas pricing, and managers of the bill outlined a schedule that sounded as if it could take most of the rest of this session to get an omnibus energy bill to the president, even without the wellhead tax on domestic crude oil, which he calls the centerpiece of his energy conservation program.

Delays Possible

Rep. John Dingle, D-Mich., House floor manager of the section of the bill dealing with natural gas, said it would take staff members four to six weeks to put the natural-gas plan into legislative language.

Then it must be approved by both chambers and faces the likelihood of another filibuster in the Senate.

Natural gas is a multibillion-dollar issue on which House and Senate originally went in opposite directions.

The House approved Mr. Carter's plan to continue price controls at higher levels than now

and extend regulation to gas consumed in the state produced.

The Senate accepted the industry's contention that deregulation is the only way to assure adequate supply, and voted to end controls on newly discovered gas after two years. Congress has argued about natural-gas pricing for a century.

The compromise approved by the House conferees would deregulate new gas by 1983, but would empower either the president or Congress to reimpose controls for one 18-month period that could extend through the end of 1988.

In return for agreeing to end controls on new gas, House members who favored continued controls won the principle that this

would require large industrial users to bear gas price increases until prices reach the level of alternate fuels.

At that point residential and other small consumers would share in the price increase.

Estimates of what this means in more payments to gas producers varies from \$9 billion to 4 or 5



Gerald Ford speaking yesterday at New York Law School.

Ford Says Privacy Needs More Protection

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — Former President Gerald Ford urged Congress yesterday to re-examine the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, two pieces of legislation that, in his view, have not had the effect desired by their proponents.

In attempting to strike a balance between personal privacy and the public's right to know, Mr. Ford said, "Congress chose to subordinate the Privacy Act to the Freedom of Information Act whenever it perceived a potential conflict between the two."

However, experience since passage of the acts — four and five years ago — has shown that individual privacy has not been adequately protected, he said.

"Congress, having created serious conflicts between the right of privacy and the right to information, now has the responsibility to find better answers — and the sooner the better," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford's remarks were delivered as a visiting lecturer at the New York Law School.

Would Lift Controls Gradually

House Conferees Approve Natural-Gas Compromise

By Richard L Lyons

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At that point residential and other small consumers would share in the price increase.

Estimates of what this means in more payments to gas producers varies from \$9 billion to 4 or 5

times that much between now and 1985. The administration had denounced deregulation now as a "ripoff" of consumers which would cost them up to \$70 billion more than under existing law by 1985.

This agreement contains all major natural-gas issues, but there are some differences still to be resolved.

Resolution of the natural-gas issues would leave unresolved the part of the energy bill, including the crude-oil tax, which many observers consider dead, and a tax on industrial use of oil and gas, which has passed both chambers in different form.

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Goal Is More Competition**U.S. Proposes New Policy on Air Pacts**

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP) — The United States yesterday proposed a new international air policy that it said would benefit travelers and shippers by promoting competition between U.S. and foreign airlines.

The document is a guide for U.S. negotiators in seeking new international air transport agreements with other nations. It is part of the recent U.S.-British Bermuda-2 agreement, which has caused some grumbling among U.S. air officials who believe the British got the better deal.

"We want to make sure we have an aviation policy that is perfectly clear; we don't want to send confusing signals to other nations."

Quake Jolts Salonica

SALONICA, Greece, May 24 (AP) — A sharp earthquake, registering 5.7 on the Richter scale, jolted Salonica early today, sending thousands of persons fleeing from their homes in panic, the meteorological service reported. One injury was reported.

Explained Raymond Young 3d, deputy assistant secretary for policy in the Transportation Department.

Mr. Young said that "while U.S. aviation policy since World War II has emphasized a liberal, competitive environment, we're hedged in too many cases."

The policy states that the goal will be to work for greater competitive opportunities for U.S. and foreign airlines and to promote new low-cost transportation options for travelers and shippers.

It sets six general objectives:

- Create new and greater opportunities for innovative and competitive pricing.
- Liberalize charter rules and eliminate restrictions on charter operations.
- Expand scheduled service by eliminating restrictions on passenger capacity, flight frequency and route and operating rights.
- Provide flexibility for several U.S. airlines in specific international air markets.
- Eliminate discrimination and

2 Parties Leave Spanish Panel On Constitution

MADRID, May 24 (UPI) — The rightist Popular Alliance and the Basque Nationalist Party last night walked out of the special Cortes committee debating a new constitution for Spain to protest private political deals.

The walkout took place after the biggest political parties — the ruling Democratic Center Union of Premier Adolfo Suarez and the opposition Socialists — had made a deal to speed up the debate by mutually agreeing on the texts they would vote for. The Communists and the Catalonia nationalists backed the deal.

As a result, the 36-member committee yesterday quickly approved 24 articles of the draft with comfortable majorities and little debate — even though some of the articles dealt with highly controversial issues.

One of them gives permits the legalization of divorce by noting that a civil law will regulate all legal aspects of marriage, including its "dissolution."

Another article grants the Roman Catholic Church the right to run schools and colleges, and allows the government to subsidize them. Other articles approved yesterday grant workers the right to strike and recognize the rights of conscientious objectors.



West Berlin crowd watches as Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip drive past during the queen's birthday parade yesterday — the first time it was staged in a foreign country.

Queen Elizabeth Celebrates a Birthday in Berlin

BERLIN, May 24 (Reuters) — "Queen fever" gripped West Berlin today as Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived on the third day of her state visit to West Germany.

"Berlin is happy," proclaimed a headline in the city's popular daily, the *Berliner Zeitung*, while even the normally staid *Tagespiegel* burst into color on its front page, carrying pictures of the West German, British and Berlin flags.

Local radio and television began five hours of

live coverage of her stay, interspersed with old songs by the Beatles. The monarch took part in her traditional birthday parade and reviewed British troops in a ceremony near the Olympic Stadium. It was the first time the parade was held outside of Britain.

The queen last visited West Berlin in 1965.

Officials said her trip is meant to underline Britain's commitment to the security of the city's three Western sectors, for which it shares responsibility with France and the United States.

Supports Presidential Prerogative**U.S. Argues Nixon Immune on Taps**

By Nicholas Horrocks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT)

— The Department of Justice told a federal appeals court yesterday that former President Richard Nixon and his chief aides should be immune from lawsuits over the

ing of wiretaps on 17 government officials and newsmen in the early 1970s.

The decision to file the appeal brief further links the Carter administration to the position that it is legal for a president to order electronic surveillance in what he determines is a national-security case, and is in line with the administration's effort to buffer individual federal employees against suits resulting from such actions.

On Aug. 7, 1977, a district court judge in Washington ruled in a civil case that Mr. Nixon, H.R. Haldeman, a White House aide, and former Attorney General John Mitchell were liable for "nominal damages in the amount of one dollar" in the tapping of the telephone of Morton Halperin, a former White House aide.

Mr. Halperin appealed the ruling, seeking further damages as outlined under the Omnibus Crime Act of 1968, which calls for \$100-a-day payment for each day a person is the victim of an illegal electronic surveillance.

Yesterday's Justice Department brief in that appeal said, "It is our view that the district court erred in failing to hold that the federal defendants are immune from this litigation, and it noted in another portion of its argument:

"A month ago, two weeks ago, I was optimistic. Now I'm frankly pessimistic," said Lt. Col. Jean Crogueenec, senior civil defense officer at pollution cleanup headquarters.

"We clean a beach and 24 hours later it is covered again with tar balls the sea has washed up. We have cleaned some beaches six times now," he said.

More than 219,000 tons of crude oil were spilled when the U.S.-owned Liberian-registered supertanker Amoco Cadiz was wrecked March 17 less than two miles north of Brest.

Today fish from oil-soaked inshore waters are tainted, France's richest oyster beds will not be productive for months and the tourist season in the second largest tourist region in the country has been severely threatened.

All the big mechanical work is

Economic Concern Is Seen**Carter Delays Safety Rule Affecting Cotton Industry**

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT) — President Carter's economic advisers yesterday ordered the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to delay publishing a broad new rule designed to reduce the high incidence of chest disease among the 800,000 workers in the cotton industry.

The order to postpone publication of the proposal was the strongest indication to date that the Carter administration has become so apprehensive about inflation that it is willing to risk the anger of the labor unions and their supporters in Congress by reconsidering one of the major health regulations now being considered by government.

Charles Schultz, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, confounded the administration's decision to delay the cotton-dust standard by once again.

Both Dr. Eula Birmingham, head of OSHA, and her boss Labor Secretary Ray Marshall refused to comment on the White House order not to publish the standard next week.

Late last week, the Council on Wage and Price Stability submitted an analysis that estimated the latest government plan to reduce cotton dust would cost \$200 million annually and \$625 million in capital expenditures.

Proxmire Gives Aid Agency His Fleece Award

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., says that employees of the Agency for International Development are overpaid, overranked, overaged and too many of them are "over here" instead of overseas.

Sen. Proxmire's charge echoed the description of AID by its own director, John Gilligan. "Administrator Gilligan's statement was made when he made it and, unfortunately, it is still true today," said the senator.

Sen. Proxmire awarded the "Fleece of the Month" award to AID. It goes for what he calls "the biggest, most ironic or ridiculous example of government waste for that period."

He said that AID's Foreign Service officers get an annual salary of \$31,139, about \$6,000 more a year than their counterparts at the State Department which is in charge of foreign policy.

He also said AID employees are overranked and overaged because 51.5 percent are in the top three pay grades, and only 6 percent in the lowest three pay grades.

And too many of them, the senator complained, are serving in Washington — 64.5 percent, compared to 35.5 percent in the field.

Bhutto Ceases Hunger Strike Over Conditions

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 24 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in prison under a death sentence, has won his fight for better jail conditions and has ended his weeklong hunger strike, his lawyer said today.

Attorney Yahya Bakhtiar said that he found Mr. Bhutto, 50, in a good mood when he visited him in his cell yesterday and that he ate a light meal.

Mr. Bhutto was convicted March 18 and sentenced to be hanged for ordering the murder of a political opponent. He is appealing the sentence.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that five prison guards who had watched Mr. Bhutto from a tiny corridor outside his cell were removed yesterday and that the one remaining guard will perform his duties so that he will not disturb the former prime minister.

The attorney also said that a curtain has been put up in front of the toilet in Mr. Bhutto's cell. The switches for the lights and an electric fan have been repaired, Mr. Bakhtiar said.

7 U.S. Citizens Die In Norwegian Crash

OSLO, May 24 (UPI) — Seven Americans were killed and four badly injured today as their tourist bus collided with the trailer of a freight truck, police said.

The Americans were on a sightseeing tour. The group in the bus, chartered by the Norwegian Wings travel agency, had spent four days in Copenhagen and had planned to continue to Sweden and Finland.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Emile WOLF and her son John regret to announce the death of their beloved

Mrs. Emile Jean WOLF Founder of Hotel LANCASTER In PARIS

In Monaco on May 15th 1978 aged 81 years.

The Funeral and Inhumation were celebrated in private. Friends will accept this as the only invitation.

You loved life so much May your rest be peaceful As you were a good man.

"Le Schuhli" 19, Rd de Suisse MONACO (Pré).

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Application material available from the Personnel Office, National Institute for Higher Education, Limerick, to be completed and returned by FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978.

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MONACO (Pré)

More Attention to Image

Seoul Changes Its Tactics, But Control Still Tough

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL. May 24 (NYT) — A year ago, South Korean government agents swept through the streets here arresting dozens of critics of the government of President Park Chung Hee. Lengthy interrogations, trials and imprisonments followed.

The other day, former President Park in comments made to foreign reporters, a crime punishable by seven years in jail. He was not interrogated. He was not interrogated. But he was visited by a local tax assessor who insisted he knew nothing about politics but said Mr. Yun's housing compound "would have to be assessed not at residential rates but the much higher commercial ones."

"The incident signaled a change in tactics on both sides. There has been no relaxation of controls, not with the approach of last week's election of a rubber-stamp electoral college that will surely re-elect Mr. Park to a new six-year term later this year. Plainclothesmen are still the first to appear on college campuses each morning. The press is still closely guarded. But the government is paying much closer attention — at least for the moment — to the impact of its actions beyond its own borders."

Strain in U.S. Relations

And no wonder. Relations with the United States, South Korea's chief ally and trading partner, have been severely strained by revelations of influence buying by Koreans on Capitol Hill and charges of eavesdropping by Americans on Mr. Park's closely guarded office. Then there is President Carter's controversial troop withdrawal plan, which is being quietly implemented at a reduced pace. And there is the Carter administration's crucial \$800-million military compensation package for Korea, which is stalled in Congress.

U.S. officials, including Ambassador Richard Schneider, who will depart in June after a 45-month assignment here, are known to have explained the potential benefits to South Korea of a more moderate image abroad. Typically, the increasingly independent South Koreans did not reply directly. But in recent months, they have released most of their well-known political prisoners, except Kim Chi Ho, the poet, and Kim Dae Jung, the opposition politician.

There are no more of the police dragnets that attract overseas attention. Instead, one or two dissidents are hauled in for a week or so of intense questioning, then released. There are occasional house arrests to disrupt the opposition's communications. Riot police react rapidly to the most forceful to the slightest hint of a protest or demonstration, breaking it up before any protest can gain momentum.

Some Releases

From time to time, longer-term political detainees are released. The government realizes, Mr. Yun said, that a harsh crackdown on us doesn't pay off internationally. So they let me issue my statements. Then they arrest the little-known people who are found with copies of it in their pocket. In my view this is even more sinister."

The government views none of the arrests as political. Under Mr. Brzezinski Set To Brief Park

SEOUL. May 24 (AP) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, arrived today for an overnight stay after a three-day visit in Peking for talks with Chinese leaders.

Mr. Brzezinski was to meet with President Park Chung Hee tomorrow to brief him on his discussions in Peking.

Before leaving Tokyo, where he stopped for briefings with Japanese officials, he said that U.S.-Chinese relations, friendship and normalization are beneficial to world peace.



President Chung Hee Park

Park's rewritten constitution and his nine emergency decrees, criticism of the President and his constitution is forbidden, as is criticism of the ban on criticism. With North Korean artillery 25 miles away, officials say, there is great danger of the Communists' mistaking democratic ferment for political instability and attacking "Social discipline," a key phrase here, must be maintained; anyway, the officials further claim, the dissidents are but a small band of malcontents.

Actually, the opposition has come from at least three main sectors:

* The New Democratic Party, so crippled from internal dissensions and weak leadership that it's own standard bearer in the last election, Kim Dae Jung, has resigned from the party. It will offer no candidate this year.

* The Christian opposition movement, consisting for the most part of laymen and intellectuals. It has carried the brunt of protest activity, as well as of jailings, and also includes many university students.

* The labor movement, by far the fastest growing of the opposition centers. Its ranks include young women laborers whose hard work and low pay have helped fuel South Korea's export boom. Meetings can be fiery affairs with fists thrust in the air and a familiar tune with unfamiliar words filling the room: "Uri Sogni Harira" ("We Shall Overcome"). The government's response has been to send in

the police to break up the meetings — at least for the moment — to the impact of its actions beyond its own borders.

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Friction is least in Thailand, where they have some ethnic and linguistic affinity with the Thais. Singapore's 1.6 million Chinese thoroughly dominate that small island state of 2.2 million inhabitants.

The Case of the Oil Forecast

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has now published a remarkably charitable verdict on the affair of the CIA's oil forecasts last year. Charity is a great virtue, to be sure. But it is sufficiently uncommon — particularly in the lavish application represented here — that it attracts attention, and raises a question: What, precisely, is happening to the relationship between the committee and the agency that it oversees?

Last spring, when President Carter was preparing the way for his energy program, he told a news conference that the CIA had given him a forecast showing the coming oil shortages to be even more dire than the world had expected. There was an immediate clamor for the report, and the administration made it public. The figures turned out to be fairly close to most other forecasts, with one startling exception: The CIA said that by 1985 the Soviet Union would require oil imports in the range of 3.5 to 4.5 million barrels a day. That statement was immediately attacked by specialists in Soviet economic policy. The Russians, they argued, would never sacrifice hard currency on the scale necessary to pay for those imports. Further, there was no reason to think that the Russians would ever permit themselves to become dependent to that degree on foreign sources of a vital commodity.

The president had only intended, of course, to give momentum to his energy plan. As it turned out, the CIA estimates had exactly the opposite effect. The furor over the figures led to wider questioning of the basis for the plan. The incident also led people to remember that the principal author of the energy plan, James Schlesinger, was a former director of the CIA. Was the forecast deliberately contrived by the White House?

The Select Committee on Intelligence has access to the internal processes of the CIA, and says that the forecast was an honest mistake.

The committee's staff has traced this particular forecast back through the fall of 1976 — much too early, it concludes, to have been concocted to bolster Mr. Carter's bill. But then the staff report goes on — charitably, as we say — to argue that it was never intended as a firm prediction of actual Soviet imports. It only represented, according to this congressional view, what the Russians might need if they did nothing to conserve oil at home. That, unfortunately, is not what the report said when it was published.

Forecasts of oil markets have to be graded as conditional and speculative. Through the past three administrations, presidents have repeatedly got themselves into trouble stripping the necessary qualifications off these statistics, and overselling them. These projections always tend to be heavily influenced by recent experience. At the beginning of this decade, the standard forecast, in which the CIA joined, suggested a slow and steady decline in oil prices. The analysts overlooked the enormous rise in oil consumption in the industrial countries. In a reaction to the crisis of 1973-74 and the embargo, many analysts began to predict shortages within five years. But, largely because of higher prices, consumption is no longer rising as fast as it did. The effect is to push the shortages — which, emphatically, remain a real and highly dangerous possibility — into later years.

The Select Committee's staff report missed the point of the incident. Rather than trying to explain away a bad judgment by the CIA, it might usefully have looked a little higher. It might have pointed out that a president misuses intelligence data when he rummages around in the reports for fragments that can be bent to an immediate tactical advantage. When he misuses intelligence data, he threatens to undercut the integrity of his larger political purposes. There could hardly be a clearer, or more expensive, example than the subsequent fate of the energy bill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'It Comes Out Fuzzy'

The Seoul-Congress Contest

Look upon the contest between Congress and South Korea over the testimony of Kim Dong Jo as an exercise in mutual face-saving. Congress, to save its face, needs to show it can rigorously investigate allegations of legal and ethical violations by its own members. Hence its efforts to obtain testimony from Ambassador Kim, suspected of passing cash to as many as 10 current representatives. But Korea, to save its face, needs to show that it cannot be compelled by threats of an aid cut-off to waive its treaty-protected right of diplomatic immunity and deliver up the envoy. Hence South Korea's refusal so far to make Ambassador Kim available under terms acceptable to the House.

The House International Relations Committee, as we understand it, has been trying to move toward that joint objective. To that end, the committee Tuesday denied the plea of Special Counsel Leon Jaworski to report out a resolution withholding noneconomic aid until South Korea coughs up the ambassador for interrogation under oath. That was excessively blunt. The Vienna Convention, a treaty, guarantees diplomatic immunity. The United States should not expect another country to yield its protection. Nor should the United States set a precedent that could expose its own envoys. Rather, the committee yesterday approved an approach calling on Seoul to provide Ambassador Kim and suggesting, but not mandating, that if Seoul

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Carter and the Lawyers

The furor following President Carter's statements recently about lawyers makes many lose track of a central question raised by Carter's criticism. When he said Americans are "over-lawyered and under-represented," was he correct? And if so, what should be done?

The American Bar Association says the president is full of self-serving rhetoric designed to lift his bad ratings and based on a "general and misinformed prejudice against the legal profession." The nation's top lawyer, however, disagrees. Attorney General Griffin Bell says the speech was an "exhortation" for "lawyers to do better, do more for society." Bell . . . is taking the positive view of the president's remarks. . . . Surely Carter realizes that a gratuitous verbal attack against lawyers or doctors or Indian chiefs serves no purpose. It therefore seems reasonable to accept the Bell interpretation. Call Carter's words an exhortation. Examine the law. Do better.

— From the Atlanta Constitution.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1903

NEW YORK — Auberon Herbert, the venerable Englishman who left American shores last week, said that he would never visit the United States again. "The mad, blind struggle for dollars, with no thought for a higher life, is ruining your country," he said as he stood in the Netherlands Hotel. Mr. Herbert, as an attache of the British embassy, accompanied Gen. Grant throughout the Civil War, and 50 years ago occupied the chair of history at Oxford University.

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1928

NEW YORK — "You are the first woman I ever made cry," Magistrate August Glatzmeier told Mildred Fega, 18 years old, who was arraigned in traffic court for speeding. The girl was charged with driving 35 miles an hour on Riverside Drive. Asked why she wept, the girl replied: "I don't want to go to jail. I don't blame you," said the judge. "I'll suspend the sentence this time. Go back to your parents in New Rochelle and don't step on the gas any more."

— From the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin.

The Maneuvering to Succeed Brezhnev

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON — The recent pictures showing Brezhnev being propped up by his companions as he struggled to get out of an armchair during his visit in Bonn tell us a good deal about relationships between him and his possible successors in the Kremlin. They are propping him up politically. In much the same way as he was being propped up physically in Bonn, because they need him as a symbol of stability while they maneuver for the succession in the background.

Brezhnev's main prop is Andrei Kirilenko, the party secretary in charge of organization and the party's policy, who is following exactly the same road to power that was taken by Stalin. Khrushchev, and by Brezhnev himself. In one sense, he has already won the struggle. The road to power in the Soviet Union has always led through the control of the party organization, and this has been Kirilenko's major preoccupation for the past dozen years or so. He started exercising this control for Khrushchev in a small way, and has now ended up doing it in a big way for Brezhnev, whose poor state of health leaves little scope for the elaborate intrigues and the detailed maneuvering that a Soviet leader must al-

ways engage in if he is to keep his associates on their toes — and to prevent them from making a grab for his job. Khrushchev entrusted this work to Brezhnev — and this proved to be his undoing, for Brezhnev then used the power he had acquired to force Khrushchev's resignation "on grounds of health."

But Kirilenko has no need to do the same to Brezhnev, whose health is so poor that he cannot supervise the bureaucracy effectively.

Best Chance

Since Kirilenko is older than Brezhnev, he knows that his best chance of succeeding Brezhnev lies in using the power he has accumulated to fortify his position at the top of the Kremlin hierarchy. If he is to accomplish that beyond the risk of a challenge he needs even more time than he has had so far. President Podgorny's challenge to Brezhnev last year shows that some of the most skilled Kremlin fighters believe that the Kirilenko-Brezhnev combination is not "invulnerable. Hence it is in Kirilenko's interest to build up his own power while keeping Brezhnev where he is, as something of a figurehead, even at the cost of ex-

posing him to the kind of zhivai suffered in Bonn, or during the visit to Paris more than a year ago when those who saw the Soviet leader at close quarters gained a clear impression of his debility.

Brezhnev's periods of weakness are temporary, and they do alternate with periods of physical vigor. Some Western analysts note that he is alert and energetic at his best, and from this they conclude that he is still the boss. He is still the boss. But they cannot know whether what he is saying to Western officials when he seems in good form is his own view, or something that has been dictated to him by the other Politburo members. When Brezhnev, in his moments during his talks with foreign officials, manages to do little more than read aloud the paper prepared for him, this tells us something of what must also happen during the Politburo meetings when any policy disputes that cannot be resolved at lower levels come up for settlement by the top leaders. When Brezhnev is unwell, as we know he frequently is, he must either absent himself from the meeting or read his prepared statement — and in either case his associates must know that the policy decisions to which he

puts his name are really made by Kirilenko.

Why, then, do they not take advantage of this to push Brezhnev out and to acquire the top post for themselves? The answer is that some of them have tried to open up the struggle for the succession, but as the dismissal and disgrace of Podgorny showed last year, Kirilenko's control of the levers of power proved to be too strong for them.

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Letters

Scientologists Reply

(The following is from a Paris representative of the Church of Scientology.)

The article in the International Herald Tribune, Thursday, May 4, taken from The Washington Post is a perfect example of the old "have you stopped beating your wife" type of approach to sensationalism.

However, the article raises many serious questions in relation to the Church of Scientology and the FBI — which agency, strangely enough, was omitted from The Washington Post story although it played a major role in the Paulette Cooper affair.

It was the FBI who tracked Ms. Cooper down as being the alleged originator of the bomb threat letter, investigated her, and had her brought before the grand jury which indicted her.

The FBI on receipt of the letter pursued their own inquiries. Michael Meisner of the New York church who had received the letter was seen by the FBI some two weeks after he had passed it over to them, and was not seen again for some months. On the second visit all the church's typewriters were checked by the FBI against the threat letter; nothing was found.

The article has other serious omissions. The article purports to show that Ms. Cooper suffered serious emotional upset and turmoil as the result of harassment and intimidation by the church.

Factually, Ms. Cooper had been under at least one psychiatrist, Dr. Stanley Cath of Boston, for a period of some two years prior to writing her book on Scientology.

It is indeed of interest that the insinuations in the International Herald Tribune article of harassment by the church resemble false information circulated by the FBI and Interpol internationally prior to her arrival on the scene.

The position now becomes clear. The U.S. agencies have for 27 years, particularly through the FBI, FDA, and CIA, conducted a covert, well organized dirty-tricks campaign against the church.

Since 1956, the FBI has run a program named COINTELPRO — a secret activity designed to create disarray and conflict in the ranks of organizations that met with the FBI's disfavor.

COINTELPRO's existence was brought to light by use of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act by the National Broadcasting Corp. The Church of Scientology is also a big user of the act, and has amassed thousands of documents on the subject from government files.

In July, 1977, the FBI carried out a raid on the church in Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. So far they have returned 90 percent of the documents they removed following the raid by the church.

The use of these church documents is still under appeal in the courts. But nonetheless, nameless individuals in the Justice Department, under which comes the FBI, chose to leak alleged information to The Washington Post the very week the U.S. court was to make its ruling.

Much has been made of the Cooper case — the one in which the FBI had probably been involved — in a last-minute attempt to create a climate in which the court would rule unfavorably against the threat letter; nothing was found.

This is viewed as a standard intelligence action by the FBI as an escalation of 27 years of harassment of the Church of Scientology.

On Transkei

The article on Transkei by H. Berkeley (IHT, May 11) made very interesting reading. One the one hand he praises Transkei for having gained its independence from South Africa (let us note, by negotiation and in accordance with South Africa's much maligned policy of separate development), while on the other hand criticizing that same policy as "essentially fraudulent."

Furthermore Mr. Berkeley, while referring to the 13 percent of South Africa reserved for the blacks as opposed to 87 percent for the whites, also speaks of the states of

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland which until 1910 formed part of British South Africa. At that time the black territories consisted of nearly 45 percent of the total land area.

A further example of the author's peculiar journalistic schizophrenia is when he implies a similarity between the situation in South Africa and the "Nazis atrocious concentration camps and the gas chambers." This so-called "tyranny of the blacks" resulted in the willful granting of independence to Transkei and Bophuthatswana and has assured the blacks of South Africa a higher standard of living, of education and of political participation (anywhere else on the continent of Africa). This same "tyranny" annually draws more than a million workers from neighboring states into South Africa.

Certainly it is Transkei's privilege to apply for membership of the UNO and the OUA, just as it is the privilege of a fully independent state to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa, but it is a strange logic which uses this very freedom as a weapon to attack South Africa for her treatment of the black races within her borders.

Quite apart from his strange logic, Mr. Berkeley takes a great liberty with facts, as when he refers to South Africa having "annexed East Griqualand, which has historically always been a part of Transkei." In fact, East Griqualand has always been a part of the Cape province, and it was merely transferred from the Cape to the province of Natal. There was never any question of annexation.

FRANK GERMISHUIZEN, Information Attaché, South African Embassy, Paris.

A Plaintiff

Menachem Begin and his merry men are again mouthing their pathetic timeworn plaint: "but what have you done for me lately, uncle?"

ALEXANDER La Pera dos Fuengirola, Spain.

Jonathan Power

From London:

. . . The evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term.

provides the backbone of emotional security?

Does free abortion make it easier for women to avoid the choice between an unwanted child and a back-street abortionist — or has it been offset by the erosion of respect for life?

The truth is, many modern liberal ideas on freedom appear less convincing than they recently did. Indeed, perhaps one can go further and say that the evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term. A few examples:

• Less freedom for the automobile. Americans alone kill off their fellow countrymen at the rate of 50,000 a year. No other machine in common use is such a profligate waster of lives and energy. Speed limits should come down to 50 miles an hour. The minimum age for holding a license should be raised to 18. There should be restrictions on Sunday driving, as happened in a number of European countries in the immediate wake of the oil embargo. Unless this is done, we will never feel properly pressured to invest in alternative modes of transport that will guarantee liberty of movement for our grandchildren.

• Less freedom for the doctors. Too much of modern medicine gains its prestige from the size of an individual doctor's income and from the accumulation of newly acquired gadgets rather than its application of its inherited wisdom. The medical profession must be policed if there is to be enough good but affordable medicine for everybody. There should be tough guidelines on the growing dependence of modern hospitals on expensive machines for diagnosis and treatment. Freedom to be unnecessarily ill is no longer tolerable.

• Less freedom for urban technology. An end to the false worship of the Golden Calf of economics of scale. Not only is the anonymity of work destroying our individualism but we are becoming dangerously dependent on single sources of everything, not least water and electricity. We are creating hostages for the urban guerrilla future.

• Less freedom for nuclear energy. No one has yet effectively answered what one Nobel-Prize-winning scientist has written: Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should; if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions; if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports; if no reprocessing plant or repository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots or guerrilla activity; and if no revolution or war, even a conventional one, takes place in these regions.

No acts of God can be permitted.

If we do not restrict the freedom to create the nuclear genie we will end up being forced to accept, out of desperation for self-protection, vast increases in internal and international surveillance and the surrender to the police of extraordinary powers of entry, arrest, detention, interrogation, and even torture. How else can the police hope to move fast enough to prevent highly organized criminals and terrorists from capturing positions from which they can effectively blackmail a nation?

Even in the 1870s, as the debate between John Stuart Mill and J.S. Stephen made clear, freedom was something of an elusive idea. Modern technology makes it even more difficult to define. But what is clear is that too much freedom at one time forces limits in another.

Timing

What we do know — and there is general agreement on this among Western intelligence analysts — is that if Brezhnev fails to go soon, Kirilenko will step into his shoes. By the same token, if his departure is delayed for several years, we do not know and it may well be that his doctors do not know either — to say nothing of his Politburo associates.

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'Women Will Never Be Equal...'**An American Bride to Liven Up Jordan**

By Marjorie Howe

AMMAN, May 24 (NYT)—People in and around the royal court hope that King Hussein's American bride-to-be will bring fresh ideas and a new dimension to life in this capital, which many consider essentially boring.

The court announced last week that King Hussein would soon wed Elizabeth Halaby, the 26-year-old daughter of Najeeb Halaby, the American executive and international lawyer.

Social life here for men consists mainly of stag parties, political talk and cards, and for women of tea parties, bridge and charity work. Only occasionally do men and women get together at receptions.

Amman, a city of nearly a million, is still largely a family society in which it seems that everyone knows everyone else. "We're observed throughout our lives," a young woman with a responsible government job commented recently.

"We Jordanians have to go out of the country every two or three months just to breathe."

Leila Sharaf, a native Lehamene who is married to the Cabinet secretary, agrees that Amman is boring. "Amman grew rapidly in space and population from a small town to a city, but the small-town spirit hasn't changed," said Mrs. Sharaf, who spent nine years in the United States when her husband was posted to Washington and was a delegate to the United Nations. She completed her studies at the University of Jordan, students and faculty wonder how well Miss Halaby will adjust to life in this conservative Moslem country.

Even the most progressive circles at the university recognize that she will have to observe strict standards of behavior.

As a rule, Jordanians have sent their children to England for higher education or to the American University of Beirut, but since the Lebanese civil war, they have increasingly turned to the United States.

At the University of Jordan, students and faculty wonder how well

Miss Halaby should have the title of princess or queen. Nothing has been said officially, but most of the students did not think Miss Halaby, a Christian, should be queen. They pointed out that the king's second wife, Antoinette Gardner, the daughter of a British brigadier from whom he is divorced, had the title of princess even though she had converted to Islam and had taken the Arabic name Muna.

On the shady campus, groups of students sat on stone benches and discussed the forthcoming wedding, about which few details have been released. The students had generally expected the 43-year-old king to remarry after the death of his third wife, Aida, in a helicopter crash in February, 1977, but they were surprised that the bride would be a foreigner and particularly that she would be an American.

There was discussion of whether

Miss Halaby should have the title of princess or queen. Nothing has been said officially, but most of the students did not think Miss Halaby, a Christian, should be queen. They pointed out that the king's second wife, Antoinette Gardner, the daughter of a British brigadier from whom he is divorced, had the title of princess even though she had converted to Islam and had taken the Arabic name Muna.

Arab Ancestors

Some, however, stressed that the ancestors of Mr. Halaby, who was born in the United States and is a Christian Scientist, were Arab and came from Syria, which should make his daughter eligible for queenhood.

Miss Halaby, who is known as Lisa, has taken the name of Noor, meaning light in Arabic, but has not become a Moslem, according to sources close to the family. "If the king wants her as queen, she will be a member of the university administration said.

There was agreement on some "don'ts" for Miss Halaby, who will be moving into a family with three young children. She must not travel without her husband, go out with other men, drink anything alcoholic in public, be seen in discos or night clubs here or abroad, or wear bikinis or clothes that are "too bare." "What Miss Halaby must learn is that here in Jordan, women will never be equal with men," a communications student concluded.

Important Role

Speaking of Miss Halaby, whom she knows, Mrs. Sharaf said: "I think she could play an important role in improving the quality of life here. She has the upbringings and the stamina to adjust herself to this society."

One problem, according to Norma Shalhoun, a third secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is that people who could brighten



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BARCELONA	NEW YORK	SUN	NEW YORK
CAIRO	NEW YORK	DAILY	MILAN
	NEW YORK		NEW YORK
CASABLANCA	NEW YORK		SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES			DAILY
DUBLIN	NEW YORK	DAILY	NEW YORK
FRANKFURT	NEWARK	DAILY	BOSTON
			DAILY
BOSTON	DAILY		WASHINGTON
PITTSBURGH	DAILY		DAILY
SAN FRANCISCO	DAILY		CHICAGO
GENEVA	NEW YORK	DAILY	DAILY
LISBON	NEW YORK	DAILY	LOS ANGELES
LONDON	NEW YORK	3 DAILY	WASHINGTON
	NEWARK	DAILY	DAILY
BOSTON	DAILY		CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA	DAILY		DAILY
MINNEAPOLIS	DAILY		LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO	DAILY		WASHINGON
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PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1978

FINANCE

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Modest Package Aimed at Investment

By Bill Puhl

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—The West German government is considering a modest new program of fiscal stimulus aimed primarily at subsidizing capital investment in new technology and energy conservation, an official close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said.

The official ruled out any new, across-the-board program of stimulus for the country's lagging capital-investment sector, saying such a move would be counterproductive because West German businessmen would then expect a large tax increase to pay for the program. The official also cast doubt on any additional tax cuts for individuals, asserting that previous cuts in 1975 and last January had not done enough to spur economic growth.

The disclosure of a new stimulus package comes amid growing predictions that West Germany's eco-

nomic growth will fall short of the 3.5-percent goal this year. Indeed, after months of expressing optimism, the official conceded that he has "doubts" over whether the 3.5-percent growth rate can be achieved.

The limited stimulus package will be debated at cabinet meetings June 7 and 21, the official said, and probably will be announced around the time of the seven-nation economic conference in Bonn July 16 and 17. The effort is likely to be criticized as being too little action on the part of the nation, which is seen by some officials in the United States and Western Europe as an economic giant unwilling to do its part to spur Western economic growth.

However, the official said he hopes that Washington would not be as critical of West German attempts to spur growth as it has been in the past. He said Treasury

Japanese Group Signs \$1.62-Billion Contract

TOKYO, May 24 (Reuters)—Two contracts worth 370 billion yen (about \$1.62 billion) were signed with a group of 10 Japanese nuclear power companies here today for transporting and reprocessing Japanese nuclear waste in Britain.

A spokesman for the Japanese group, including Tokyo Electric Power Company, said the contracts called for British Nuclear Fuel Ltd. to transport 1,600 tons of nuclear waste from Japan over eight years starting in 1982 for reprocessing at its Windscale factory.

The Japanese group will pay 240 billion yen for reprocessing and 130 billion yen for transportation, he said.

Plutonium resulting from the reprocessing would be returned to Japan but its delivery was to be covered by another deal yet to be negotiated. BNFL and the Japanese group also signed a 150-billion-yen loan agreement to finance the construction of the new reprocessing factory at Windscale.

The loan would be offset by Japanese payment of reprocessing charges but interest payment would be taken over by the Japanese side.

The spokesman said the transportation contract would include haulage of another 1,600 tons of Japanese used fuel to France to be reprocessed by Compagnie Generale des Matériaux Nucléaires. Cogema signed a similar reprocessing contract with the Japanese group last September.

The signing of the BNFL contract had been delayed until the completion of the public inquiry in Britain into development of the Windscale plant.

Insurance Risk Exchange Pushed by N.Y. Governor

ALBANY, New York, May 24 (AP-DJ)—New York State appears on the verge of creating a trading floor where insurance risks could be bought and sold in much the

BOC Profits Up

In First Half

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—BOC International's pretax profit for the half ended March 31 rose 37 percent from a year earlier to £26.2 million from £14 million, the company said today.

Sales were unchanged at £325 million but the interim dividend was raised to 1.65 pence from 1.34 pence. Post-tax profit, however, fell to £11.1 million from £17.4 million.

BOC said the results had been hurt by a strike at its U.K. Gases division in October and November of 1977.

Ultramar Net Up

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Ultramar reported higher pretax profit of £9.6 million for the quarter, against £3.9 million a year earlier. Sales rose to £134.3 million from £104.9 million.

Sales of crude oil rose to 198,300 barrels a day from 153,300 a year earlier. Gas production surged to 174.5 million cubic feet a day from 9.6 million due to increased production from Indonesia.

Shell Pete Raising \$800 Million Loan

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Shell Petroleum is raising an \$800-million, 10-year bank loan in the Euromarket, half of which will be used to prepay a \$400-million bank loan due 1981, a company spokesman said.

The loan, put together by a 12-member management group led by Algemene Bank Nederland, is at 0.625 point above London interbank Eurodollar rates for the first four years and 0.75 point above for the remaining six years, a spokesman said.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Foods		
4 mos Apr. 30	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,540	1,450
Profits.....	51.80	42.80
Per share....	1.04	0.86
Year.....	1.74	1.77
Revenue.....	5,370	4,900
Profits.....	169.50	177.30
Per share....	3.40	3.56
Southern Co.		
Revenue.....	898.20	797.60
Profits.....	51.60	70.20
Per Share....	0.38	0.57
12 months.....	2,750	2,330
Revenue.....	226.50	212.80
Profits.....	3.40	3.56

Saudis Restrain Bonds

BAHRAIN, May 24 (Reuters)—The Saudi Arabian monetary agency asked major international banks to refrain from arranging syndicated loans in Saudi Riyals without its prior approval, informed banking sources said here.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 24

developments in Europe and is designed to the most exacting standards of discerning international clients.

This elegant development, built on the site of the historic Figaro headquarters,

embraces six floors of superb office accommodation, restaurants, an ultra-modern shopping gallery on two levels and basement parking.

Combining luxury appointments, unrivalled facilities and classic location in the heart of

Identical and classic location in the heart of Paris, Elysées Rond Point is scheduled for occupation at the end of 1979.

Preliminary enquiries should be made to the Sole Agents.

4	Ch'ge										Ch'ge										Ch'ge																		
	12 Month Stock					Sls.					Close					12 Month Stock					Sls.					Close													
	High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s.					High Low Quo. Close					High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s.					High Low Quo. Close					High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s.					High Low Quo. Close													
Ch'ge se vol. Close	426	346	ICN	1203	9	6%	5%	6%	+ 1%	18%	15%	IowaEl	1.50	9.4	8	21	16%	16	16	16	270	20%	Kellogg	1.20	53	12	314	220	220	10									
Ch'ge se vol. Close	4734	34	INA Co	2.60	63	6	243	41%	40%	- 1%	2316	16%	IowIIG	1.92	9.3	8	12	20%	20%	20%	20%	210	14%	Kellwd	1.12	51	6	83	22%	22%	10								
Ch'ge se vol. Close	20%	176	INAIn	1.59	92	14	17	174	174	174	174	28	25%	IPoF	p2.31	9.0	2330	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%					
Ch'ge se vol. Close	124	10%	IU Int	.98	27	7	428	11%	11%	- 1%	26%	24%	IowaPL	2.24	8.8	7	44	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%					
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2624	25%	IndHolP	2.16	62	18	77	24%	24%	- 1%	2316	21%	IPoHS	1.92	8.9	7	26	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%					
Ch'ge se vol. Close	28	16%	IndIBS	1.40	4.9	9	98	24%	23%	- 1%	914	24%	IPoHo	.12	1.5	3	333	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	79	5%	IntDef	.226	47	69	88	7%	64	- 6%	2944	11%	IntekCp	.44	24	8	555	25%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2854	21%	IPoPower	2.28	9.5	9	308	23%	23%	- 1%	2746	14%	IntelCp	.44	9.9	9	13	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2524	18%	ITW	.64	2.18	10	23%	23	23	- 1%	16%	14%	ITel p1	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2092	12%	ImpCp	.80	42	4	391	19	18%	- 1%	2742	18%	JmesF	1.20	4.4	18	14	27%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2814	13%	INCO	.00	44.17	1054	18%	18%	18%	- 1%	1416	6%	Jomawy	.08	4.6	16	13	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	1078	18	InCCe	1.26	13	6	1016	18	18	- 1%	16%	13%	Jontzen	.80	5.1	9	3	153%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%	154%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	18114	110%	INOM	p1.68	9.5	270	914	914	914	- 1%	18	7%	JosmF	1.98	12	9	304	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	12214	110%	INDM	p1.2	11	250	112%	112%	112%	- 1%	31%	14%	JerRPHI	1.04	3.4	9	591	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2652	24%	IndGas	2.28	9.2	1	244	24%	24%	- 1%	1294	115	JerCp	11	218	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118						
Ch'ge se vol. Close	227	21%	IndPL	2	9.0	7	41	22%	21%	- 1%	23%	22%	JerCp	2.18	9.7	2	22	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	28	16%	IndNat	1.22	69	7	5	194	19	19	- 1%	24%	17%	JewelC	1.30	6.8	8	196	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2594	15%	Indus	.18	5.19	307	21%	21%	21%	- 1%	6	3	Jewelcor	.04	6	55	55	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
Ch'ge se vol. Close	74	50%	IngerAr	3	4.9	11	219	62	61%	- 1%	38%	28%	JohnMn	1.80	5.7	6	630	31%	30%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	474	33%	IngrP	.235	5.6	11	42	41%	41%	- 1%	794	6%	JohnHn	1.70	2.17	45	77	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	14%	9%	IngrTec	.50	4.8	4	31	12%	12%	- 1%	8	4%	JohnEF	.04	63	73	73	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	33%	20	IndlCon	1.10	34.13	278	372	372	372	- 1%	34%	21%	JohnCn	1	3.1	111	124	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	474	33	IndlSII	2.60	6.6	8	245	40	37%	- 1%	15%	10%	JonLmn	.60	4.4	9	55	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	16%	12%	Indsico	.88B	5.9	7	201	15%	15%	- 1%	58	49%	JonLoupf	5	10	2100	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	19%	15%	Indslic	.p1.25	6.9	4	18	174	174	- 1%	32%	194	Jorgen	1.10	3.5	7	6	32	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	27%	16%	Indspc	C	52	23%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%	31%	21%	Jostens	1	1.3	12	51	30	29%	28	+	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2%	1%	InstInhnTr	45	45	1%	1%	1%	1%	- 1%	46%	29%	JovMfn	1.50	4.4	12	102	34%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	18	10%	InteIns	.40	2.5	9	36	16%	16%	- 1%	—	—	K — K —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	24%	21%	InteInsCo	1.92	9.1	34	27%	27%	27%	- 1%	84%	42%	KLM Air	.4	117	82%	80	80	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	474	36%	Intefco	2	47	8	77	43%	43%	- 1%	31%	23	K marl	.72	29	11	1613	25%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	20%	7%	IntfDil	8.11e	9	13	17%	17%	17%	- 1%	38%	27%	KolAl	1.60	4.8	368	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	23%	24%	Intrik	2.20	79	11	31	20%	20%	- 1%	19%	184	KoIC	1.818	5.4	324	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	23%	12%	IntrAlum	1	4.8	7	34	21%	21%	- 1%	19%	15%	KoIC	p1.27	7.1	10	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%					
Ch'ge se vol. Close	2752	23%	IBM	11.52	4.4	14	773	262%	262%	262%	- 1%	43%	21%	KoIC	p1.250	6.0	41	41%	40%	40%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	376	36%	IntFlw	.56	2.16	56	23%	23%	23%	- 1%	10	64%	KoneMII	28	22	18	37	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%				
Ch'ge se vol. Close	45%	18%	IntMfn	1.11	42	8	42	24%	24%	24%	- 1%	22%	13%	Konet	.60	38	18	15	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	45%	5%	IntRecf	.30	15.13	106	14	12	13%	13%	- 1%	32%	26%	KonNp	1.84	9.8	9	84	26%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	46%	26%	IntTT	p1.4	6.9	1	574	574	574	- 1%	23%	24%	KonNp	1.84	7.0	7	12	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	424	48	IntTT	p1.4	7.4	53	54	54	54	- 1%	23%	24%	KonNp	1.84	7.0	6	161	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%			
Ch'ge se vol. Close	61	47%	IntTT	p1.4	7.5	26	53%	53%	53%	- 1%	27%	20	KonNp	1.84	7.0	7	12	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%		
Ch'ge se vol. Close	56%	5																																					

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DOI 10.1215/03616878-32-4 © 2007 by The University of Chicago

Midday Indicated Prices

Montreal 91.5-83
N.C.Board 8-87

Scanning across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the US dollar.

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out buck was

	\$	£	DM	FF	Lfr.	Gdr.	BF cont.	Netherlands	Denks.
Amsterdam	2,2795	4,1130	106,97*	48,80*	31,2614	-	6,8590*	115,70**	16,63*

	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20	10/20
Brussels (cl)	1120	602625	151625	71100	181675	14575	16565	143625	11550	10165	11550	10165
Frankfurt	2120	18355	—	4554	24403	19148*	14100*	10814*	1126*	—	1126*	—
London (1)	181255	—	33850	846625	1580100	41125	6016	156425	10165	15230	10165	15230
Milan	37215	138150	40936	18020	—	38261	2624	44241	—	—	—	—
Paris	41610	84775	210480*	—	51570*	2050801*	143625*	117301*	117301*	117301*	117301*	117301*
Zurich	19702	15695	925194*	421431*	—	02249	364956*	316101*	—	14465*	—	14465*



 **UAP / HERON**

Sole Agents:
Richard Ellis S.A.
17 rue de la Baume 75008 Paris Tél. 225 2780 Telex 290370

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21. Sometimes letters just don't do it

(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

N

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 24, 1978

Today Prev.

NYSE N.Y. Close

Close

Change

Preliminary

Declining

Unchanged

Total Issues

New 1978 Highs

New 1978 Lows

142

21

22

15

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12

15

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 24

12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												
High Low Div. In 4 Yrds. P/E 100s.				Siz. High Low Quot. Close				Close Prev				High Low Div. In 5 Yrd. P/E 100s.				Siz. High Low Quot. Close				Close Prev				High Low Div. In \$ Yrd. P/E 100s.				Siz. High Low Quot. Close				Close Prev				
8	3/4 RoseMR	4	4	4/4	6/6	6/6	6/6	1/6	22%	16%	StdAltn	1	4/6	4	1	21%	21%	21%	21%	1/6	6/6	2	UVInd	wt	2/6	3/4	2/6	3/4	1/6	1/6	2/6	3/4	2/6	3/4	1/6	
4/4	1 1/2 RayPalm	56	241	4/2	4/2	3/4	4/4	1/6	9/6	5/6	StdConl	.30	3/5	5	x8	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	1/6	9/6	3/4	6/4	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6		
2/4	1 1/2 RussCo	9	25	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	1/6	29/4	14%	StdCosu	1.10	4/4	5	15	24/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	1/6	29/4	14%	2/4	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6		
2/4	8/4 Russell Ad	29	7	18/4	20/4	19/4	20/4	1/6	20/4	14%	StdHest	.23	2/0	17	178	12/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	1/6	20/4	14%	2/4	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6		
20	1 1/4 RyanH	20	43	8	9/4	18/4	18/4	18/4	1/6	23	24%	StdShsr	.40	2/1	1	28%	28/4	28/4	28/4	28/4	1/6	23	24%	2/4	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
- - - - -												- - - - -												- - - - -												
12/4	7/4 SCL	.25	2/1	8	7	13/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	-	4/4	StoChg	.18	2/4	9	8/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	1/6	7/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
3/4	1 1/4 SGSec	-	3	2	2	2	2	1/6	9/4	5/4	StoAv	.68	2	8/4	8/4	8/4	8/4	1/6	9/4	5/4	5/4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
17/4	15/4 SGSe pf.70	18	2	16/2	16/4	16/4	16/4	1/6	11/4	9	StoInv	.76	4/9	6	x11	11	11	11	11	1/6	11/4	9	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
2/4	1 1/4 SAMD	4	1	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	1/6	13/4	1	StoLnd	.1	1	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/6	13/4	1	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4				
4/4	4/4 SAMP	.26	5/2	16	3	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	-	18/4	12%	StoRtria	.45	2/5	6	12	17/4	17/4	17/4	17/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4
16/4	10/4 Saptm	22/4	14	7	4	13/4	13/4	13/4	13/4	-	7/4	4/4	SteelIn	.24/4	3/8	6/4	3	6/4	6/4	6/4	6/4	1/6	7/4	4/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4
5/4	3 Scarto	.16	4/8	16	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	1/6	26/4	12%	StoShcr	.72	2/1	8	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	1/6	26/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
10/4	9/4 Sdgeo pf.88	8/1	7	10/4	10/4	10/4	10/4	1/6	13/4	9	StoShcr	.23	16	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/6	13/4	9	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4				
11/4	9/4 Sdgeo pf.90	8/3	7	10/4	10/4	10/4	10/4	1/6	13/4	9	StoShcr	.2	16	4/4	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	1/6	13/4	9	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
2/4	25 Sdgeo pf.24/2	9/8	3	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4	1/6	4/4	4/4	StoShcr	.14/2	3/8	4/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/6	4/4	4/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
20/4	27/4 Sdgeo pf.24/4	2/4	9/8	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	1/6	2/4	2/4	StoShcr	.11/2	3/8	4/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/6	2/4	2/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
17/4	11/4 SFrRE	12/4	7/4	22	15	16/4	15/4	15/4	15/4	-	4/4	StoShcr	.30/4	3/5	9	4/1	8/4	8/4	8/4	1/6	4/4	4/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
20/4	16 SunJW	14/2	7/2	11	3	15/4	16/4	16/4	16/4	-	5/4	5/4	Summit	.5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4		
7/4	5 Sunstate	.30	4/5	9	5/4	6/4	6/4	6/4	1/6	24/4	12%	SunElec	.20	2/5	11	57	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5	1/6	24/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	
5/4	2/4 Sorgent	9	30	6/4	6/4	6/4	6/4	1/6	24/4	12%	SunElec	.20	10/9	27/4	31	28/4	28/4	28/4	28/4	1/6	24/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
10/4	8/4 Soundr	.38	25/4	18	8/4	8/4	8/4	8/4	1/6	24/4	12%	Sundmc	.30	10/9	27/4	31	28/4	28/4	28/4	28/4	1/6	24/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	
2/4	2/4 Soundr	.38	25/4	18	8/4	8/4	8/4	8/4	1/6	24/4	12%	Sundmc	.30	10/9	27/4	31	28/4	28/4	28/4	28/4	1/6	24/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	
4/4	2/4 Schiller	20	15	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	18/4	12%	SupInd	.20/4	1/4	7/2	8	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
7/4	4/4 Schrod	.39	11/4	7	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	1/6	18/4	12%	SupInd	.20/4	2/9	2/6	8/4	8/4	8/4	8/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
3/4	2 SecMts	.33	3/4	3/4	2	3	3	1/6	18/4	12%	TfI	.40/4	5/8	8	2	8	8	8	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
11/4	5/4 Semts	.30	11/4	9	10	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	-	12/4	10/4	TodPbd	.20	1/9	7/2	7	10/4	10/4	10/4	10/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4
11/4	5/4 SemtsAs	.30	6	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
7/4	4/4 SempTech	.29/4	2/4	16/4	16/4	16/4	16/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
4	12/4 SempTron	13	9/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
9/4	12/4 SempTron	13	9/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
16	12/4 SempTron	13	9/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	18/4	12%	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
10	12/4 SempCap	.40	1/2	5	4	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	-	12/4	10/4	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	
12/4	11/4 SED pf.70	.60	12	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
24/4	24 SED pf.24	.24	18/4	24	24	24	24	24	-	12/4	10/4	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
19/4	14 SED pf.45	.19	2	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
19	16 SED pf.30	7/5	5	17/4	17/4	17/4	17/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			
24/4	24 SED pf.20	9/1	3	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4	1/6	18/4	12%	TodPbd	.20/4	5/4	6/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	1/6	12/4	10/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4											

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A's Manager Resigns Abruptly

OAKLAND, May 24 (UPI) — Bobby Winkles resigned yesterday in the middle of his second year as manager of the Oakland A's.

He made his surprise announcement by calling club owner Charles Finley a few hours before his Western Division leading team took the field against the Milwaukee Brewers.

Finley said that he begged Winkles to remain, but the manager refused. Finley appointed coach Jack McKeon, the man whom Winkles replaced as A's skipper last season, to serve as manager for the rest of the season.

Finley quoted Winkles as saying that he did not think Finley liked the way he was managing his club. Finley said that he had talked to Winkles on Sunday and again yesterday to tell him that "I thought he had done an outstanding job and give him every assurance I wanted him to continue."

Coaches Red Schoendienst, Lee Stange and McKeon met with Winkles and tried to persuade him to continue but could not change his mind.

"His mind was made up," said Stange. "He did a super job and he was a super guy. We told him we were going good and needed him. But it did not do any good. He would not change his mind. Knowing Bobby, I'm sure he had thought about it for a long while."

After Winkles walked out, Finley turned to McKeon, the man he replaced with Winkles a year ago this month, to lead the team for the rest of the 1978 season.

"Jack has knowledge of the club and he is an experienced manager," Finley said.

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Finley said, "I wanted him to use our speed more, but I don't feel that is the reason why he left, because he was in agreement most of the time."

"When he called, I told him I don't want you to quit." He replied.

He had made up his mind but he wanted to make a money settle-

ment. He told me, 'Let's negotiate something because I still want to quit.' I told him, 'If you quit, you'll get another cent from me. I'm sorry to see him go. I think he made a bad decision."

Speculation

"He probably quit because he was on top and he didn't want to get bad if the team took a nosedive. I think he wanted to get out with the team looking good. Of course, this is only my opinion."

After Finley fired McKeon last year and replaced him with Winkles, McKeon stayed on as a troubleshooter for Finley. This year, he was made a coach and worked hard and harmoniously with Winkles. He was as surprised as anyone when Winkles quit.

"Bobby is a fine and decent

man," McKeon said. "He was a pretty darn good manager, too, and I don't mind saying that."

McKeon said he does not plan any changes in the A's in the pitching rotation or in the batting line-up.

"The job is back on my shoulders," Jack said, "but it's been there before. I'll do my best to keep the club on top. Of course, Red [Schoendienst] and Lee [Stange] will stay on to help me. I guess I could use another coach or two, but I have no one in mind at the moment."

Most of the A's players were stunned when they learned of Winkles' resignation.

"I guess it was a personal thing," said Jim Essian. "He can manage my team any time. He was a great manager and a great motivator. I don't know what effect it will have on the team. Hopefully, none."

Winkles, 46, had a nondescript career as a minor-league player in the 1950s, then became a successful college coach at Arizona State. He got his first big league managing job with the California Angels.

Last year Coleman had an ERA of 2.95 and was 4-4 for the A's. He played for the Detroit Tigers before joining the A's.



Bobby Winkles

Coleman Sold to Blue Jays

OAKLAND, May 24 (UPI) — The A's have sold veteran pitcher Joe Coleman to the Toronto Blue Jays for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Last year Coleman had an ERA of 2.95 and was 4-4 for the A's. He played for the Detroit Tigers before joining the A's.

Baltimore Defeats Detroit, 2-0

BALTIMORE, May 24 (UPI) — Rick Dempsey hit his first home run of the season and Mike Flanagan pitched a two-hitter last night, leading the Baltimore Orioles to a 2-0 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Flanagan, 5-3, struck out nine and walked two while allowing only a two-out single to Rusty Staub in the first inning and a lead-off single to Ron LeFlore in the ninth. He retired 15 straight after Staub's single until Ron LeFlore coaxed a two-out walk in the sixth inning. It was the first time the Tigers had been shut out this season.

Dempsey hit a two-homer in the fifth inning off loser Jack Billingham, 4-2, and the Orioles scored their other run in the sixth when Lee May walked with the bases loaded. Baltimore center fielder Larry Harlow aided Flanagan by scaling the fence in the second inning to rob John Wockenfuss of a Homer with a spectacular leaping catch.

Yanks 10, Indians 1

At New York, unbeaten Ron Guidry fired a five-hitter and Graig Nettles and Chris Chambliss

homered, leading New York to a 10-1 romp over Cleveland. Guidry, 6-0, stymied the Indians on six strikes by Buddy Bell until the sixth. He issued a lead-off walk to Duane Kuiper and Tom Veryzer grounded a double inside third base. The left-hander needed only 12 pitches to fan Paul Dade, Rick Manning and Mike Vail. He finished with a career high of 11 strikeouts.

Brewers 3, A's 2

At Oakland, Jerry Augustine pitched a four-hitter and spoiled the hasty return of Jack McKeon as Oakland manager, 3-2. Milwaukee snapped a 2-2 tie in the fifth inning when an error by A's first baseman Dave Revering sent Don Money racing home from second base.

Blue Jays 2, Red Sox 1

At Toronto, Rich Bosetti stroked a one-out single in the 12th inning through a drawn-in infield to score Tim Johnson from third base and give Toronto a 2-1 victory over Boston. Jesse Jefferson won on a route-going seven-hitter. With one out in the bottom of the 12th, second baseman Tim Johnson walked off loser Bill Campbell, and Luis Gimenez blooped a double down the right field line to put runners on second and third. With the infield in, Bosetti lined a 2-0 pitch in the hole between short and third.

Mariners 4, Royals 3-5

At Seattle, Rookie Clint Hurdle drove in three runs as Kansas City beat Seattle, 5-3, and gained a split of their doubleheader. In the first game, the Mariners got successive run-scoring doubles from Lee Stanton and Rupert Jones in the sixth inning to win, 4-3.

Angels 5, White sox 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Rick Miller doubled with two out in the sixth inning and Ken Landreaux delivered a pinch single for the winning run to lift California past Chicago, 5-4. Despite a three-run Chicago second inning, Nolan Ryan evened his record at 3-3, allowing nine hits while striking out seven.

Twins 5, Rangers 2

At Bloomington, Minn., reserve catcher Glenn Borgmann drove in two runs with a homer and a single and Minnesota beat Texas, 5-2. Rod Carew of the Twins managed a hit single in four at-bats and his average dropped to .399. The Twins 5, Rangers 2

At San Francisco, Marc Hill, Tom Heintzelman and Bill Madlock singled home runs in the ninth inning as San Francisco beat Houston, 3-2. The Astros carried a 2-0 lead into the ninth, but Jack Clark and Larry Herndon drew one-out walks to open the rally. Hill singled in Clark and, after Vic Harris fouled out, pinch hitter Heintzelman delivered Herndon. Madlock hit reliever Joe Sambito's first pitch to the fence, scoring pinch runner Mike Sadek.

Giants 3, Astros 2

At Pittsburgh, Doug Flynn went four for five and drove in two runs, one with an RBI double in the eighth inning, to lift New York over Pittsburgh, 7-3, in a game delayed three times by rain.

Pirates 7, Pirates 3

At Cincinnati, rookie right-hander Peter Prana (3-0) weathered a 1-hour-13-minute rain interruption and home runs by Johnny Bench and Mike Lum as Atlanta beat Cincinnati, 6-4, for Red southpaw Fred Norman's first loss in six decisions. The Braves scored twice in the fourth around Jeff Burrough's triple, ending a string of 21 shutout innings by Cincinnati's pitching.

Mets 7, Pirates 3

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In Midair, Ali Is Named Greatest of the Decade

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — The "Athlete of the Decade" was identified yesterday at a luncheon in the New York Athletic Club, and no doubt Air France will recover in time. Flight 631, already reported four hours late, made an unscheduled stop in Montreal so the Athlete, who was en route from Nice to Chicago, could deliver his acceptance speech over an amplified telephone hookup.

Muhammad Ali — for it was he — acknowledged the boorish with characteristic humility and unusual static. More than slightly blurred, his words came over something like this: "Appreciate... strange thing... Chicago... very smart choosing me."

The award from the American Cancer Society designates Ali as the individual who, between 1968 and 1978, "demonstrated a consistently high standard of excellence, total commitment to his sport, dedication, courage under adversity and a will-to-win attitude as exemplified on and off the field by the late Vincent T. Lombardi." It will be presented formally at a \$150-a-plate benefit for the Cancer Society on June 8. Would the recipient be able to attend the dinner?

Primary Target

Furthermore, the report said, "several delegates emphasized that many organizations concerned with international sport did not pay enough attention to the interests of developing countries [and] that, in particular, the institutional arrangements of those organizations were not sufficiently democratic."

The report noted that these views were not unanimous and it identified none of the international organizations criticized, but there was no doubt that the self-elected, self-perpetuating IOC was the primary target.

After M'Bow's speech, both the IOC and the Olympic games have been strongly defended during the first two days of talks here, with no criticism voiced except for a defense by the Congo of the need for political sports.

The leaders of the defense have been Britain and West Germany. This morning, for example, Denis Howell, the British sports minister, characterized the Olympics as "something we have to treasure and protect" because of their influence on the world's youth.

He said that he had been encouraged by M'Bow's speech, which he interpreted as meaning Unesco "would not be seeking in any way to move into the governing of international sports."

Noting that the Unesco questionnaire had provoked "some degree

of urgency" in the IOC, Howell said that Unesco's purpose should be "to establish dialogue" with nongovernmental sports organizations.

NCAA Disallows 19 Mississippi Grid Victories

MISSION, Kan., May 24 (UPI) — The National Collegiate Athletic Association announced last night that it has required Mississippi State University to forfeit 19 football games in which an ineligible player, Larry Gillard, participated during the 1975, 1976 and 1977 seasons.

The forfeits left Mississippi State with a 1975 record of 2-9, and records of 0-11 in the 1976 and 1977 seasons. The two victories in the 1975 season occurred in games in which Gillard did not play while ineligible under NCAA regulations.

Gillard was declared ineligible after the NCAA Committee on Infractions found that he had been provided clothing at a discount not available to members of the student body in general.

Mr. Ali Accepts

"Where is it?" the fuzzy voice asked.

The grand ballroom of the New York Hilton.

"I'm in training," the voice said. "At Deer Lake, Pa., I prove my Athlete of the Decade by regaining my title for the third time."

It wasn't perfectly clear, but the former heavyweight champion of the world seemed to be saying yes, he would interrupt preparations for his return match with Leon Spinks to accept the award in person.

The choice was made by 100-old sportswriters, sports editors and sportscasters whose votes were tabulated secretly by the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co.

Guessing that the winner might be Ali, the awards committee telephoned him in France on Sunday and again yesterday morning to make sure he could address the luncheon.

Ali was willing, but he said his flight was taking off four hours behind schedule and that would put

Top Rank president Bob Arum said that tickets will cost from \$20 to \$25 — for a view 19 stories above the ring.

Top Rank president Bob Arum said that tickets will cost from \$20 to \$25 for the Sept. 15 rematch that will include four other bouts.

Transactions

BASEBALL — TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Signed Gene Petrasik, 33, as free agent and assigned him to Medicine Hat, Alta., in the Pioneer League.

ATLANTA BRAVES—Waived Tom Porello.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Purchased the contract of George Frazier, pitcher.

FOOTBALL

Notre Dame Fighting Irish — ATLANTA FALCONS—Signed Alfred Jackson, wide receiver; Ray Stone, running back; and Darle Butler, linebacker.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Signed Reed Gordan, linebacker.

HOCKEY

Montreal Canadiens — VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Signed Gerry Armstrong, goaltender, to a two-year contract.

SOCER

North American Soccer League — CHICAGO STING—Purchased Doug Work, forward-midfielder, from the San Diego Sockers.

Art Buchwald

Pedal Power

WASHINGTON—Ben Blumberg, Power Systems Program Manager in Sunnyvale, Calif., has a solution to the energy problem that should be followed up.

Mr. Blumberg wants to supply the entire country with pedal machines, similar to stationary bicycles, and have Americans produce their own power while they are doing something else.

He says, "A 150-pound person walking up a flight of steps in 10 seconds produces power at the rate of 200 watts. A person can easily produce the same amount of energy riding a bicycle."

If each person in the United States was given a pedal machine connected to a generator, the total energy output would equal 40 nuclear power plants.

"Operation of these machines for just four hours a day would save 100 million barrels of oil burned to generate electricity each year."

"Since everyone over 14 years old would be getting one, it would only cost the government \$10 a machine."

Mr. Blumberg advocates putting machines in schools, where children could generate their own electricity while they were learning. The machines would replace desks and the children would be getting much-needed exercise from which they would all benefit.

Local, state and federal employees would also be required to generate electricity while checking out forms, and white-collar workers in the private sector would have to produce their own heat and air-conditioning before they could have their first coffee break.

Marijuana Ship Is Held

MIAMI BEACH, May 24 (UPI)—The freighter French Cap, which was declared a stateless vessel and seized during the weekend, carried an estimated 17 tons of marijuana in its forward hold, the Coast Guard says. The 80-foot ship was brought into the Coast Guard station and the contraband, valued at \$10.2 million, was turned over to the Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration.



I didn't get as much as a typist would today for typing them. And copies of the originals are worth more now than I got for writing them.

The Shadow Disguised as an 80-Year-Old

By William Gildea

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men?

The cloaked crime fighter, remembered for his blazing automatic and the eerie laugh that chilled his victims and radio listeners from 1936 to 1952, is somewhere in the city. He's in disguise, of course, but not that of Lamont Cranston, man-about-town.

He is 80 years old, white-haired, heavy-set. He answers to the name Walter Gibson, or Maxwell Grant.

Maxwell Grant was the pen name used by Gibson when he wrote all 282 Shadow novels averaging more than a million words a year for 15 years that used to sell up to 300,000 pulp copies each almost as fast as they hit the newsstands. The books, some of which were recently reissued in paperback, became the basis of the radio series and eventually made the author a cult figure.

The Shadow did not die in 1952. Today, as part of the interest in nostalgia, there are Shadow clubs and Shadow collectors and correspondents.

"I got to be part of my life," he says, in obvious understatement. "The closer you got to it, the faster the ideas came. I was getting ideas all the time. I got five or six months ahead and stayed that way."

Trail of Evildoers

"The Living Shadow," "The Black Master" ... all were titles that launched the Shadow on the trail of evildoers everywhere—a "character of unlimited scope" that Gibson says he created "by combining Houdini's penchant for escapes with the hypnotic power of Tibetan mystics."

A magician himself and author of 125 other books, many on magic, Gibson used to travel with Thurston, Houdini, Blackstone and Dante, and is linked to yet another celebrated illusionist, the late Great Raymond. He is married to Raymond's widow. Gibson recently took part in the ninth annual Brotherhood of Magicians meeting in Washington.

Gibson tells stories as fast as he used to write them—and he could write a 60,000-word Shadow novel in four days. While working on Philadelphia newspapers, Gib-

son gained a considerable reputation for speed, so that when he walked in to the Smith & Street publishing office in New York one day in 1931 to peddle some detective stories, the editor said, "You're just the man we want to see. We want four novels—fast."

Another Street & Smith official had the idea for the Shadow; their only instruction to Gibson was to hit his typewriter keys and get back to them in a hurry. Oh yes, he was told, introduce a Chinatown angle in the first novel because, to save money, they planned to use a handy cover that happened to have a Chinese figure on it. Gibson obliged with an early chapter titled "The Tea Shop of Wang Foo."

Tempo of Pulps

"Once I got the tempo of the pulps," he says, "I would suddenly get a new idea, like getting up a new trick. If an idea came up in the course of a story, I'd lay it aside for another story. I had a backlog of incidents. For example, I was doing research into castles in England and came across a description of the Golden Arrow train. I began to think of some murders taking place on this train." And so came the opening pages of "Zemba... legendary Parisian archimurder."

"The whole thing built itself up," Gibson says. "I'd write whenever I wanted as long as I wanted. Usually, once I got writing, I didn't quit. I was always writing faster than the finish."

Even then he had left over. "I knocked out an occasional book. I edited a magic magazine..."

The "master fighter whom all gangdom" feared became so popular so fast that in 1932—"that's when I hung up the record," he says—he was asked to deliver 1,440,000 words, or 24 stories at 60,000 words each. He did it in 10 months and then wrote four extra novels for a total of 1,680,000 words. (He figures he's written 29 million words lifetime, including such numbers as "Thurston's 200 Tricks You Can Do," "Bunco Games to Beware Of," "Houdini's Escapes," "Houdini's Magic," several in the Buff Breviser series under the name of Andy Adams, and "Judo Explained" under the name of Maboroshi Kineki.)

The Shadow always managed to escape from difficult situations. Trapped between

two violent robots, he ducked as the robots smashed each other to bits.

Gibson says that he always plotted well in advance—at least before he put paper in his typewriter. "Some writers would get to chapter 11 and have a big problem. I'd sweat it out on the plot. If I took five days when I should have taken two, I'd make it up on the writing."

Still, he'd add bits of color that occurred to him in mid-addition. Once, as he typed, the typewriter carriage, little by little, nudged a large copper bowl farther and farther toward the right edge of his desk, until it fell off with a gong—just the sound he says that might occur "in the lair of Wang Foo."

Gibson says that he took the names of many of his characters from railroad timetables. "If somebody said to me, 'Why did you use me for the villain in that story?' I'd say, 'Because you happen to be the third stop on the Winchendon line!'"

Cranston was the name of a Scottish theater owner whom Gibson came across in some notes for one of his Houdini books. There was a financier at that time named Lamont. Maxwell Holden and U.F. Grant—names which Gibson combined for his own pen name—were both New York City magic dealers.

As Maxwell Grant, Gibson made \$400 for his first Shadow novel, \$500 for most, and \$750 near the end. "If I wanted to buy a car," he says, "I could do it with two books. But I never really did make any money. If I had invested in things like real estate, I would have come out very well. But I was so busy, so wrapped up in things."

"I didn't get as much as a typist would today for typing them. And copies of the originals are worth more now than I got for writing them. I gave away 10 original paintings that were covers..."

Still, he has much saved at his home—the equivalent of 22 rooms including barn and smaller house—in Eddyville, N.Y. "I've got a room for Shadow stuff, a room for true crime stuff, a room for magic. I've got about 30,000 books in all. All the stuff from the Great Raymond's show. I'm trying to get it organized."

The memories prompted a laugh from Gibson. Not the laugh he made famous, the "shuddering laugh of triumph" that ended each Shadow episode. The gentle laugh of the Shadow's creator.

PEOPLE: Margaret and Snowdon

Get a \$29 Divorce



The marriage of Princess Margaret to Lord Snowdon, which began amid pageantry and splendor at Westminster Abbey 18 years ago, has ended in a \$29 quickie divorce in a London courtroom. Judge John Willis took fewer than two minutes to approve the uncontested action between the 47-year-old sister of Queen Elizabeth and Snowdon, who now prefers the name he had when he married Princess Margaret—Anthony Armstrong-Jones. The divorce was among a batch of 27 put through without a hitch. Neither Snowdon, 48, nor the princess attended the court hearing. After two years of separation from her husband, the princess announced May 10 that she was starting formal proceedings to end their marriage. A Kensington Palace spokesman for the princess said that she had "no plans for remarriage." Princess Margaret will retain custody of their children, Viscount Linley, 16, and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. Lord Snowdon will keep the visiting rights granted him in the separation agreement, which also contained undisclosed financial arrangements. Only a handful of spectators outnumbered by journalists were in court to hear the decree nisi handed down. A decree nisi is the first step in Britain's two-tier divorce system. It means the decree is granted—unless something turns up to overturn it. After six weeks the decree is automatically made absolute and both partners are then free to remarry.

New York book dealer Hans Kraus, the queen, on the second day of a five-day state visit, opened the Old Testament volume of the red leather-bound set with the Mayor Jock Fuchs' help. Fuchs opened the New Testament volume alongside.

* * *

A round of social events are in store for Gerald Ford and his wife Betty, on their first visit to Washington since Mrs. Ford's bout with alcohol and drug problems. The first scheduled event was a White House reception for the unveiling of the Ford's official portraits which will hang in the Executive Mansion along with those of previous occupants of the White House. The Fords will remain in Washington to attend a salute to Bob Hope at the Kennedy Center to commemorate the comedian's 75th birthday.

* * *

The lame-duck chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, John Byington, was criticized by members of Congress last year for too much globetrotting and speechmaking while his agency did too little to protect consumers. That caused Byington to say that because of "political harassment" he would resign as of June 30. Before he leaves office, however, he plans to fly to two more meetings abroad, one in London May 26 and another in Munich May 31.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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